Amendments to the Specification:

Please correct the Abstract as shown below. A clean version of the Abstract is included as a separate page to this amendment.

A telecommunications system and method [[is]] are disclosed for mapping [[the]] a Transcoder/Rate Adaptor (TRAU) protocol onto a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) for use in an Internet Protocol (IP) based Base Station System (BSS) architecture. All in-band control bits in the TRAU protocol are not relevant when using the UDP protocol. Therefore, when speech information is mapped onto a UDP datagram for transfer to [[the]] a Channel Codec Unit (CCU) in [[the]] a Base Transceiver Station (BTS), some of the information normally transferred between [[the]] a CCU and the TRAU can be removed. For example, [[the]] a Time Alignment command included in some of [[the]] frame types is not needed, and should be removed. In addition, [[the]] bits relating to [[the]] a frame structure, such as [[the]] TRAU synchronization bits, tail bits and spare control bits, should be removed from all frame types. Furthermore, a new control bit that contains a sequence number must be added to handle reordering of [[the]] a packet data stream.

a1

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIGURE 3A illustrates a conventional TRAU frame 300 used in a circuit-switched BSS architecture. Each TRAU frame 300, regardless of frame type, must contain 320 bits to make up a 20 ms TRAU frame 300. The first two octets (octets 0 and 1) of any TRAU frame 300 provide frame synchronization 310, with all of the bits in the first two octets coded binary "0." Thereafter, the first bit in octet numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, ...38 ~~are coded~~ is coded binary "1" to achieve frame synchronization.

a2

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In addition, each frame 300 also includes the following information: frame type 320, in-band control information 330, data 340 and parity bits 350. Furthermore, each frame 300 may also include a number of tail or spare bits 360. Not all of the in-band control information 330 applies to each frame type 320 or to the same frame type 320 in both the uplink and downlink. Therefore, there may also be a number of spare bits (not shown) in the in-band control information 330. The tail bits 360 can be, for example, time alignment bits, which can be removed if the timing of the frame 300 needs to be advanced. Otherwise, the tail bits 360, along with all spare bits, are coded binary [["1."]] "1".

a3

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A4

In addition to the sequence number bits 370, a UDP header 380 and an IP header 385 must be included in the UDP packet 15. The header information 380 and 385 ~~includes~~ include routing information, e. g., the IP address and UDP port number of the receiving node (TRAU 68 or CCU 55) for the UDP packet 15.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A5

Timing adjustments are not used in an IP network 10, since IP is a connectionless protocol that does not guarantee reliable delivery of data. Therefore, as shown in FIGURE 4A, the Timing Adjustment 420 command parameter is not included in the in-band control information 330 of the UDP packet 15. However, it should be noted that the Timing Adjustment 420 command parameter could be implemented in an IP network 10 under certain conditions. The jitter in the transmission time must be small. That is, the delay variation of the transmission of UDP packets 15 must be below 10 ms in order to be able to minimize the buffering delay in the CCU 55. With these [[kind]] kinds of stringent requirements, including the Timing Adjustment 420 command parameter in the in-band control information 330 in UDP packets 15 is not recommended.